MINING ITEMS.

MINING ITEMS.

FEATHER RIVER.—We gather the following from The Sacramento Union:

About ten days ago a miner named Meech found a solid iump of gold in Winter's Ravine, which weighed sixtees pounds. It was pure, and discovered but four feet below the surface. The lucky finder still continues working his claim with the company.

On the ridges between Poor Man's and Hopkins's Creeks, the diggings are considered excellent. At Rich Bar, on the North Fork of the Feather, there have been lately some rich strikes made, and the diggings generally on this stream have paid remarkably well. There have beavier rains fallen on the Feather River and its tributaries than on the branches of the American. On the former stream many fames have been swept away, and claims flooded.

The American Valley and vicinity presents a lovely appearance at this time, and the verdure of spring may be seen to brighten the landscape. Vegetables and fruits are fast ripening, and flowers are in full bloom. The weather is deliciously cool.

It is stated that working men are needed about Richmond Hill, and that there is not the elightest excuse for the loafers who infest the towns, declaring that they can get no situations. Laborers are paid from \$75 to \$100 per month and boarded. On Feather River, during the season, they have been paid \$100 per month.

Misting at Cold Sprence.—There is probably no

MINING AT COLD SPRINGS.—There is probably no Missio at Cold Springs.—There is productly hopoint in the county at which the miners, generally, are doing better, than at Cold Springs. Weber Creek has furnished a pretty good supply of water during the entire sesson, and the miners have universally obtained remunerative raturns. We are unable to estimate the average, but the lowest figure, according to our information, would be between seven and ten dollers. The entire flat below Cold Springs bears the evidences of having been at one time the bed of the to ear information, would be dollars. The entire flat below Cold Springs bears the dollars. The entire flat below Cold Springs bears the evidences of having been at one time the bed of the Creek, and the whole of it, after stripping off the top dirt, will doubtless pay as well as what is now the Creek bed has paid. It is probable that work will be commenced on the flat after the fall rains shall have furnished a more abundant supply of water. Many years will be required to work out these diggings; and in the meantime, the village of Cold Springs is destined to be a point of no small importance in the county. In a year from this time its population will be double or quadruple what it is now.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Excitement in Los Angeles.—Upon the arrival of the last steamer from the south, we chronicied the murder of a young man named Clifford, by one Brown, in a livery stable in Los Angeles. Brown was streeted and lodged in just, but the citizens had become so excited by the repeated nurders committed in that town, that they held a large meeting to discuss the propriety of swinging up Brown on the spot. The Mayor finally prevailed upon them, with much difficulty, to let the courts deal with him. The Mayor pledged himself if Brown escaped by any tricks or quibbles of the law, he would resign and aid in inflicting summary punishment upon him.

Working of the Reservation System under a Politician.—The following from The Los Angeles Ster, will surprise no one:

"Col. Beall arrived in town yesterday evening from the Trejon, and informs us that matters at the Incian Reservation are in a sad condition; that the Incians are leaving for their homes in the mountains and on the plains; and that the person in charge during Col. Henley's absence, has no control over the wild spirits around him, but the supplies and grain are being wasted in a shameful manner.

Gold Discoveries in Lower California, and has furnished us with the following FROM THE SOUTH.

Gold Discoveries is Lower California.—Don Juan Ramirez has just returned from a visit to Lower Celifornia and has furnished us with the following items of news: Gold has been discovered in large quantities in a place called Los Maritos; these placers were abandoned for want of water, but as soon as the rainy season sets in, they intend to recommence digging. In the valley of San Rafael it was reported that an Indian found gold on the surface, and that he had brought in near a pound to San Rafael. If the discoveries of gold prove true, Lower California may hope for better things in future.

Mr. Issae Slover, an old pioneer, was killed last week by a grizzly hear, while on a hunting excursion in the mountains of Cajon Pass. He was eighty years old.

Roman, the American Coustil, was grossly outraged on the 12th of July, by two Sonoranians, in going from the dwelling of Senor Ortiz to his own house, who followed him, one calling upon the other to shoot him; a sister of one of them, who is married to an American, cried out to them that Major R. was the American, cried out to them that Major R. was the American Consul; their reply was, "No matter "whether he is an American or not." The day before the battle, particularly, the French had been subjected to these insults, and it is not yet certain that these were not the immediate cause of it, instead of a precenceived determination on the part of the Freuch. The circumstances seem to favor this supposition. By to the very day of the fight, they had received their daily pay of seventy-five cents to each private and a dollar to the officers.

their daily pay of seventy-five cents to each private and a dollar to the officers.

Of Raconset, The Star says:

"He delivered his sword to the sister of Calvo, the French Consul, being unwilling to be disarmed by a Mexican. She asked him for his pistol, but this he said he would retain for himself. The Count might easily have escaped, as there was a little schooner there which is said to have belonged to him; but he said he would never leave one of his countrymen behind. A general order had previously been published by Santa Anna, as we understand, requiring Count Racusset to be arrested in any Department where he might land, and immediately be put to death.

"Before the council of war, by whom he was sentenced to be shot, Count Racusset was asked to confees his guilt; his reply was, that 'to God only would "he coofees, but he would make a defense if his case "were before a different tribunal." His signet ring, bearing the arms of his family, he presented to the officer of the Mexicasi army who defended him on his trial. Don Francisco Borunda. His red hunting shirt, blankets and rifle he requested to be sent to his family, and a medal which he then wore upon his person he wished to be sent to his neice. After arranging his business in a business-like manner, always maintaing the scollier's calmerss of heart he consented to he wished to be sent to his neice. After arranging his business in a business-like manner, always maintain-ing the soldier's calimness of heart, he consented to see a priest. Having compiled with the usual rites of his religion, he is reported to have declared to his at-tendant, that 'if twenty times en la capille (or pre-pared for death) and as many times spared, he would as often return to fight the Mexican Government, for the injustice done him, and to make the Sonoriane happy.

"Sonoriane happy."

A Spanish account of his execution says:

"He did not tremble nor falter: his eyes remained open, faced on heaven—in a word, he displayed himself more than a man! Five shots were freed—but he received only three wounds; one ball broke a medal of the Blessed Virgin which he wore around his neck, the same which he wished to be sent to his niece.) Only a few pieces of it could be extracted from the body. Don Francisco Borunda raised a subscription to build a monument over the Count's remains. Notwithstanding the events of the 13th, the people of Gusymas, with rare exceptions, deeply feel the death of Count de Raousset Boulbon, whose a temory will be perpetual in Sonora!"

From The Son Francisco Heraid.

From The San Francisco Heraid.

The Late Court be Radusset Boulson.—The late Court de Radusset Boulson was born at Avignon, in France. His family is said to be sprung from Heart the Fourth, one of the wisset and greatest kings of France. He was educated in Switzerland, in an establishment dir, etcd by the Jemits, at Fribourg. In 1848 he was a candidate for the post of Representative of the people in the Department of Vaucluse. ative of the peo, le in the Department of Vaucines. He advecated the principles of the Republicans of the Cavagr ac school, who take Washington for their model, and was oppose, by the Jacobins and Socialists.

M. Den: the candidate of the latter party, who is now

an eike is the Marqueras Islands, having used offensive expression in a public speech, de Raousset challenged and wounded him. His family is wealthy; his father, who married a recond time, died some years ago at Avignou, leaving a son by a recond wife, who new resides at Avignon. De Raousset inherited a large for une, which he spent it a few years. His purse was always open to the unfortunate. His sympathies ran against his own creer, the aristocracy, and with the people, who idolized him.

In the latter part of 1849, Count de Raousset was introcuced to M. Dillou, who had just returned to Paris from California. He inquired if there was anything to do there for him, who had just expended the last remnant of his fortune, and who felt too proud to accept a favor of any man? "Yes," was M. Dillou's reply, "if you have resolution enough to strip off that embroidered shirt, to divest yourself of those highly polished boots, and to descend into the ra vines and guiches with a pick in your hand, under a scorching sun." I should like to try, was Count de Raousset's reply, "People reproach my "order, the aristocracy, with being good for nothing. They are probably right. I have come before the people as the advocate of their rights; and I am people as the advocate of their rights; and I am "now anxious to show my love for equality practically, by gaining, like taem, my livelihood by the "weat of my brow."

Count de Raousset remained nearly two years in Count de Raousset membrade around him and lander of goods. He had gathered around him and lander of goods. He had gathered around him and lander of goods. He had gathered around him and lander of goods. He had gathered around him and lander of goods. He had gathered around him and lander of goods. He had gathered around him and lander of goods. He had gathered around him and lander of goods. He had gathered around him and lander of goods. He had gathered around him and lander of goods. He had gathered around him and lander of goods. He had gathered around him and lander of g

knew what had become of him. It was only eight menths after that he reappeared in his flannel shirt and top-boots. A former acquaintance of the Court's statted one day on being haired by him so accounted and on a male, out near the Massion. In reply to the questions put to him, he stated that he had been to the State of Sorora, from which he had just returned with a lot of mules and cattle. It was during this voyage that he attention was first turned to the resources of that State.

The Count afterward went to Mazatlan, where he became acquainted with M. de la Torre, and other Spanish capitalists, who proposed to him to get up a company in California for the working of the mines of Arisena. President Arispe was a member of this company. De Raousset soon gathered together some two hundred French and Americans, with whom he proceeded to Gusymas. He penetrated into the interior of the State of Sonora and drove the Apaches from the mining region.

The Maxicans no sooner, saw themselves relieved

interior of the State of Sonora and drove the Apaches from the mining region.

The Mexicans no sooner saw themselves relieved from this danger, than they began to scheme and to plot in order to get possession of the mines. An English firm, that of Bolton, Barron & Co., bought over the Governor of Sonora, and induced him it is said, to intercept Count de Raousset's convoys of provisions, as the safest way of ousting him from the mines he had gained possession of by his courage. The Count expostulated, then threatened. He ultimately marched spainst Gen. Blanco, who had gathered together all the forces of the State, and waited his arrival at Hermasillo, the imbabitants of which had also turned out to second Gen. Blanco. De Raousset, with his 200 California miners, routed Gen. Blanco after an engagement of two hours, and captured the City of Hermasillo. The property of the inhabitants was respected, and although the wealth within his reach was immense, he retired from the city without taking one cent. Having caught a fever after the battle of Hermasillo, during his illness his followers dishanded and left him.

The result of his second visit to Mexico, which was been the addise of M. Dillon was told in

masillo, during his illness his followers disbanded and left him.

The result of his second visit to Mexico, which was underteken by the advice of M. Dillon, was told in his own admirable letter to that gentleman which we published some time ago. De Raonset went to Mexico, but refused Santa Anna's offers. "Do you think," was his reply to a friend who had blamed him for so setting, "that I would bumble myself by becoming the tool of a cross raced despot, who is as "devoid of intellect as of integrity—of a man who whiled away the hours of his saile in fighting cocks "at Carthagena, instead of traveling through the "United States to improve his mind. If I ever draw my sword it will be for the cause of the people, and "not for that of a heartless tyrant."

Count de Raonsed's history is known to all since his return to California. Convairous, disinterested, endowed with an intellect of the first order, he evidently belonged to the noble-hearted school of the La Fayettes and the Mirabeaus.

La Fayettes and the Mirabeaus.

HORRIBLE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY. The following extract from a letter dated Hermo sillo, August 30, is published by The Southern Cali-

The present condition of Sonora is the most pitiful you can imagine. Men live but in agony—all in despair, and also lately without hope. Under the title of Republic, the Government here exercises much more despotism and tyrauny than might be expected in Turkey, and to prove taese traths I will refer you only to its acts.

The recoils are overhundened with direct and indi-

bad brought in near a pound to San Rafael. If the discoveries of gold prove true, Lower California may hope for better things in future.

Mr. Isaac Slover, an eld pioneer, was killed last week by a grizzly bear, while on a hunting excursion in the mountains of Cajon Pass. He was eighty years eld.

SONORA.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE EXECUTION OF COUNT RADUSET.—By way of Los Angeles we have advices from Guayamas to Sept. 1. The Los Angeles Star has a long account of the French Revolution in Guayamas and the excention of Count Rouldon. The arigin of the fight, The Star gives the following particulars, which are new:

There had been previous difficulties between some of Raousset's companions and the loose Sonoranians in the streets; the French suffered many insults, and other foreigners came in also for their share. Major Roman, the American Cousul, was grossly outraged on the 12th of July, by two Sonoranians in the streets; the French suffered many insults, and other foreigners came in also for their share. Major Roman, the American Cousul, was grossly outraged. Stamp Act in force, and no document, writing or contract is valid uncers written on this stamped paper, which paper is valued according to the quantity or sum stipulated in said writing or contract. No one can go three leagues from home unless he first goes to the Municipal Prefect and gets a passport; and should be lose it on the road he has to procure another at the same charge. He who keeps a deg, for use or pleasure, has to pay a tax of a dollar a year. In fine, my friends, all is ruinous imposition on the people—all oppression, despotism, and tyrappy.

With all this, as you are aware, the people cannot With all this, as you are aware, the people cannot devote themselves to agricultural pursuits: while they are constantly menseed by the attacks of savage Indians, who frequently, and in large numbers united, make their descents even on the very towns, assassing

make their descents even on the very towns, assassinating all whom they encounter.

It has not been many weeks since the Camanches attacked various ranches in the vicinity of Durango, killing, according to the paper reports, 500 souls. They seized the infants by their feet, knocking their knocking their brains out against the ground. Others amused themselves by thowing them up in the air, and receiving them on the points of their lances causing them to suffer the bitterest pangs and torments of death.

As there is no liberty of the press here men do not make their voices heard for fear of displeasing the master who has them enchained. Miscrable the destiny of a people who raise not their voice in judgment of their own cause.

HAVANA.

From Our Own Correspondent. HAVANA, Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1834.

The Captain General, by his every act, proves his determination to put an end to the slave trade. Up-ward of six hundred Bozals were seized very recently at the Isle of Pines; and although he risks his popularity among the Spaniards by these acts, yet he pursucs the "even tenor of his way," regardless alike of everything but the strict and honest performance of his duty. But that I have been so recently deceived, I should say that the Creoles are daily becoming more content with matters as they now exist; but really, among so dissimulating a race one becomes suspicious, and knows not what opinion to arrive at among such men.

A letter appeared in the Diario de la Marina, of the 3d inst., signed "José a Echerenia," which, but for its great length, I would send you a translation of. It appears that Senor Echerenia, who is the adminis trater of the railway, has been charged by certain trater of the railway, has been charged by certain calumnious persons, among them the Preasa newspaper, with having placed the late Creole machinist, Don Juan Valladares, upon as old worn-out locometive, whose boiler you will remember burst researly, killing reveral persons. Sebor Echarenia the cupon went to the Captain General, and demanded a formal investigation into the matter, and it was proved. In derstand, that the locomotive was in thorough order, and that the accident occurred through the carelessness or ignorance of the engine-driver or engineer. Among other propositions of the Preasa, I am teld, for I seldom see that print, was one to tare away all the foreigness employed upon the road, accusing Sebor Echerenia of excluding Spaciards and

Creoles, giving in preference, employment to fireigners. Sener Echerenia specially replies to this. He points out the public works in this island that have been completed through the sole agency of foreign engineers; he proves their supernority to the Creoles of the same profession—indeed, gives the Press a dressing, which I should presume it will not readily force.

forget.

If the "Prensa's" idea were carried out to the full,
If the "prensa's the engineers from the United States were If the "Prensa's" idea were carried out to the full, and even the engineers from the United States were at this moment to windraw, or were even no more to come here during the present year, I would inquire what would become of the next crop of sugar, which, it is likely, will prove the source of so much wealth to Cuba. But the truth is, the hatred of these Syaniards toward foreigners more particularly Americans is such that they would perform the silly act of biting an inch off their own nose to spite their neightier.

cans as seen as a superstance of their own note to spite their neighthouse. A company of creeles, report says, are about to purchase from the Spanish Government all the land upon which the city walls are erected, and upon which they design raising elegant and regular buildings, which are to be role or rested at moderate rates.

The weather continues truly delightful of just sufficient warmth of temperature to be agreeable, but not in the slightest degree oppressive. I can accreely imagine a more delightful screet than our Plaza de Armas exhibits between 8 and 9 o clock rath evening, a soft trop cal moon, rendering it as light almost as day a beautiful bend of music, discoursing most exquisite nusic, and with a fair girl upon your arm conversing with a freedom truly delightful, the scene is as near a glimpse of perfect happiness as we poor mortals can er jey on earth.

The United States steam frigate Princeton arrived here on the 6th inst. The United States Minister to Nicaragua, Col Wheeler, with Mrs. Wheeler and his son, also Mr. Fabens, are passengers on board.

A shecking case of self-marder took place in this city on the 5th inst. A merchant of great wealth named yses blew out his brains with a pistol. The cause of this asd act is unknown, although ru nor with her thousand tongues assirns is allough ru nor with her thousand tongues assirns is allough ru nor with her thousand tongues assirns is allough ru nor with her thousand tongues assirns is allough ru nor with her thousand tongues assirns is allough ru nor with her thousand tongues assirns is allough ru nor with the thousand tongues assirns is allough ru nor with her thousand tongues assirns is allough ru nor with her thousand tongues assirns is allough ru nor with her thousand tongues assirns is allough ru nor with her thousand tongues assirns is allough of his wife, and

named Ysest blew out his orains with a piscol. The cause of this sed act is sucknown, although ru nor with her thousand tongues assigns jealousy of his wife, and various other reasons as the cause. The last Spanish Mail steamer orought five Jesuit Priests and several Sisters of Charity, besides several

officers of great rank as passengers.

THE CITY OF SAINT DOMINGO.

By AN OFFICER IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

The City of Saint Domingo presents nothing like the grandeur described by "Onedo," who resided there 30 years after its first establishment. At that time there was no city in Spain (according to his according that could in any way compare with it. The river "Ozima," which runs close to the walls of the town, was considered "a most beautiful and wooderful "port," where the healthiest laden ships could lie in safety even under the windows, "and the heaven was "so fine and commodious that the like was known in few places in the world." The houses were so magnificent, (e-pecially the one built by Diego Colon,) that no palace in Spain could compare with them in richness or commodity; and this beautiful city increased so rapidly in wealth and good order that is attracted thither all the wealthy merchants of the island, who took up their residence in it on account of its convenient habitations, and for the disposal of such articles of commerce as were brought from Spain, or were sent there from the different provinces of the island, which so abounded with many things that the merchents were requited usuriously by the prodits."

A different picture now presents itself. The river BY AN OFFICER IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

island, which so abounded with many things that the merchants were requited usuriously by the profits."

A different picture now presents itsef. The river "Ozma" glides along as smoothly as it did three hundred years since, and close to the city, where ancient Caravals were crowded at the piers, widing their rich freights—the splandid houses which a monarch might have delighted to honor, are "among the "things that were," and bave long since crumbled into dust. The ruins of the house built by Diego Colon still remain, though nearly covered with rubbish to testify to the truth of the historian, and give evidence of greater spleudor in arch tectura, this exist in St. Domingo in modern times. The city is how in a most dilapidated state; the evidences of Haytien rule are still visible in every street through which you pass and the inhibitiants have not recovered sufficiently from the apathy in which they were kept for so many years, to induce them to undertake the repairs of their dwellings. They have contracted many of the weaknesses of their oppressors, among which laziness precominates. Fortifications which could once have sunk a flect of "three-deckers" have fallen into complete ruins, and only three brass guns on the rea-side remain to tell that the city has any defense; the land side is better fortifies by two strong bastions, owing to a constant apprehension of an investion from the Haytiens. I was in st Domingo in 1924, when President Boyer bad pessession, and at that time the town was well defended.

What was once considered a splendid harbor is now

in 1824, when President Boyer had possession, and at that time the town was well defended. What was once considered a splendid harbor is now only considered a small though secure port for vestels drawing ten feet water. Two or three American brigs and schooners were lying at the piers and tasing in their logwood, incumvite, and malog my, and eight or ten lazy perfuses were taking their time to load them three being employed at once in transporting a piece of wood not a load for one able-bodied map to carry.

an to carry. Rank weeds cover the walls and give the outside a Rank weeds cover the walls and give the outside a most melanchuly appearance, which is scarcely relieved by any right of life from the inside. Three or four dirty-locking soldiers, with equally dirty-locking musk is, often times without hat and always without shoes, (a luxury they do not need.) their elbows out, and one leg of their pantatoons rolled up to their knee, often to prevent chafing some disgusting sore on the leg—these are the only signs of life to be seen outside the walls of this ance thickly populated city.

Houses ruined by age and neglect present to the eye (on an amprosch to the city) everything unlike

the St. Doming of former times; but nature wears the St. Doming of former times; but nature wears the same beautiful aspect and, smalling, asks the hand of industry to pluck from the soil the produce by which a nation was once corrected. The eye wanders for miles over lands that were once flourishing ders for miles over lands that were once flourishing with all the tropical productions, but in van it looks for some evictuces of modern industry, it sees nothing but thick and interseaven fo lage and high, rank weeds, which spring luxuriantly from the prolific earth.

Old and dilspidated churches attest the poverty of the diocese and the decline of that religion so much venerated by Spaniards, though the interior of one or two, with their bandsome siture, are very creditable

specimens, and compensate in a measure for the out side. The cathedral, (a fine building of 1715,) lately

specimens, and compensate in a measure for the outside. The cathedral, (a fine building of 1715, I lately partially destroyed by an earthquake, and now repaired is said to be the largest and handsomest church in the West indies. It us of Gothac architecture, and will compare favorably with any flucture, and will compare favorably many places, are breken up and quite impassable for carriages, a description of vehicle not much in voque, however, as only three "volantes" are to be found in the city—only one or two of the principal streets are in passable order, and they are disgustingly fifthly. The most industrious part of the population are the buzzar's, "whose name is legious." It hey are the scavengers of the town, and, like the industrious fleas, work with unwearing almost eleared the streets of animal matter, they classer on the tops of the churches, where they look as happy se a set of aidermen after a turtle fease. The city is welled round, and is shout a mile square. The number of houses are estimated at 1 500, and are all built in the old Spanish style, excepting the huts in the suburbs of the town, which are built of reeds and thatched with the leaves of the pain true. The interiors of the houses belonging to the lower orders are very uncleanly, dogs, pics, checkens, durks and children are often seen fighting together for supermacy over the victuals, and it outside the door, the matter is often settled by one of the numerous tribe of buzzards, who elects himself umpire, and hops away with the prize. It is only wonderful that the city is not depopulated by one of the numerous tribe of buzzards, who elects himself umpire, and hops away with the prize. It is only wonderful that the city is not depopulated by disease, owing to the want of cleanliness, but only in certain seasons are they trouble dwith the yeliow fever, which, I am persuaded, would never visit the city if established to insure cleanliness. For new houses have been built since the Havtiens took possession, in 1822 and those only by two or three prosperous merchants who have obtained the monopoly of mahogany. The people seem to desire nothing more than they have at present; they are perfectly contented and happy, and only desire that they may never be troubled again by the Havtiens who have brought them to their present condition. What their present means of living are, it is impossible to tell. No one seems to perform any labor, and yet they are not beddy clothed, and look as if they had plenty to eat and drink. The cares of life pass by them unbedded, and at ever the light guitar and castanets are keeping time together in almost every house in town.

The dwelling of Presided Santona is one of the most humble is the city, and his mode of living as unostertations as the most realise democratically desire. The Government bare huilt him a house called the "Palace." in which he has declined to reade, but he prefers the re-publican simplicity of his own walls, where he lives happily with his family, and enjoys the health of the sea breeze, under his "own vine and fighter." The style of living of this truy good man is in keeping with the rest of his habits—he is one of the "noblest works of God," "an honest man—and only desires to see the regeneration of his people, who look up to him with perfect devotion.

The market (so called) is a most miserable speciation. I paid if a visit one growing in anticipation or getting some good fruit, but was disappriated in my expectations. There was not enough first in the whole square to feed a dozen families. Two or three

hideous-looking oid women ere sitting on the ground with baskets of sugar-came before them, a few bananas and oranges, and hunches of large yellow flowers, which were never intended to be earen; one or two emaciated little pigs (which seemed to make themselves perfectly at home by reclining on the skirts of the old women a dressee, and whith were, no doubt, family pets, and brought there rather as pouspassions than merchandise) were tied to a stake in company with a warshe looking gamecock, while an alregant-looking butcher, with his sleeves rolled up to his ellowing butcher, with his sleeves rolled up to his ellowing butcher, with his sleeves rolled up to his ellowing butcher, with his sleeves rolled up to his ellowing butcher, with his sleeves rolled up to his ellowing butcher, with his sleeves rolled up to his ellowing as different, and before the few fish in the market were of the poorest, although the river Ozima abounds with the choicest kinds; and it only requires one to throw in a line to be rewarded with a fine trout or a pickerel. The foreign merchants, however, live on the fat of the land, and have means of obtaining luxuries not known to the poorer class of people.

One of the most interesting relies of antiquity is the "Tower of Columbus," where the man whom princes delighted to honor was bound in chains, and known to the poorer class of people.

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One of the most interesting relies of antiquity is the "Tower of Columbus, where the man whom princes delighted to honor was bound in chains, and through which Columbus was lowered down, and through which also his provisions were sent to him. A cond mned cruminal now occupies the sum cell, but

princes.

The population of St. Domingo is about 8,500, (exclusive of the black troops.) and is mostly made up of women and chieren, who much outnumber the men. The pure whites amount to 300 or thereshouts. Two thirds of the population are composed of the cescendants of whites and mulattoes, (all considered white there,) and the rest vary from dark brown to pure black, who are African extraction. I am not aware that marriages ever take place between a light-colored woman and a negro; it is the ambition of the women to marry with lighter-colored persons than themselves—the consequence is, the population has a tendency to whiten.

The foreign merchants do not deaire a better state of things than at pressor exist in Saint Domingo. They have a complete menopoly of everything, and some of them have a massed large furtures. They have ruined nearly all the retail shopkeepers, by becoming retail instead of wholesaic merchants; and the little shope about town have a very melanchaly look, and are only lounging places for idle and lazy men, who, having nothing to do, spend half they men cock fighting, and try to forget the evils of their situation in the fascinations of the pit.

[Evening Post.

COSTA RICA.

BY A FORMER BRITISH CONSUL. VI.

There is an undertaking in course of progress in the eastern part of Costa Rica which, if it should succeed, will be of great importance to the country, though the natives and the Government should succeed, will be of great importance to the country, though the natives and the Government do nothing to further its success—nay, the Government even discountenances it. I allude to the German colony of Reventazon. My limits do not admit of my entering into any particulars concerning the formation of the Berlin Colonization Company. I shall merely state that the grant they have from the Costa Rican Government (under the st pulation that 7,000 sdult colonists shall be settled on the territory concedes within the period of twenty years, May, 1872) covers nine square leagues, with an accessory grant of 32 acros for every colonist introduced, under penalty of forfeiture, however, of the nine square leagues, if the above-mentioned stipulation be not fulfilled within the prescribed period of time. In connection with the Colonization Company there is another Company, composed of native residents of Cartago, who have associated for the opening of a road from their town to the port of Limon on the Atlantic, passing through the territory of the Colony; but like all things undertaken by natives, they have not yet made any progress—not even found their way through the forest, though their Company has been in existence for the last three years. Still the enterprise interests in a high degree the welfare and advancement of the country, for should a good road be made in the contemplated direction, the whole European commerce of Costa Rica must change from Punta contemplated direction, the whole European commerce of Costa Rica must change from Punta Arenas to Limon, and the country be thereby brought nearer to the European markets by eight

or ten thousand miles.

In the month of August I paid a visit to the Colony in company with my friend Mr. de Schröter. We started from San Jose at 6 o'clock on the norning of the 1st, and with difficulty, on count of the very bad state of the road, reached Cartago about 12, though the distance we had traveled was not more than 15 miles. After rest-ing there an hour we continued our journey, and ing there an hour we continued our journey, and put up at about four o'clock at a place named Cervantes, some 10 miles further. This latter portion of the road was exceedingly fatiguing, the soil being unctous clay, readered as slippery as ice by a thin rain, very much resembling a Scotch mist, which fell during the whole of the early part of the afternoon. However, just before we arrived at Cervantes, the weather cleared and the particle through the various cheering and warm. sun broke through the vapors cheering and warming us. On the banks of a streamlet, a short distance beyond the village, we stopped at a bouse of which, in Costa kiea fashion, we took posses-sion by coolly lifting the latch and walking in, all the inhabitants being absent. Our servants unsaddled our mules and set them free to graze on the thick, rich grass around; next they spread our blankets upon the wooden bench which serves for a bedstead, and lighted a fire in an outer shed which was used as a kitchen and prepared our neal. We threw off our heavy traveling boots which was used as a atterea and prepared our meal. We threw off our heavy traveling boots and made ourselves comfortable on a kind of bal-cony formed on the upper floor by the lauding of the out-of-door stairs, and when our provisions were laid before us, we eagerly attacked them, and drank from our flasks of sherry wine to the health of absent friends. We chatted and laughed and cast every now and then an admiring glance at the high, forest-clad peaks in the distance, and the fortactically shaped clouds which have on the the fanta-tically-shaped clouds which hung on the tree tops or floated majestically in the blue heavtree tops or neated majestically in the blue neav-ens, gorgeously lighted by the varying hues of the fast-sinking sun. As it grew dark the owner of the house came home and bid us welcome. The night was beautiful. We puffed away at our cigars, until it being time to rest we entered the

ouse and lay down.

As is usual in those countries, we started next morning at day-break, and at ten we crossed what is called the "quebrada honda," or deep ra-vine, one of the most difficult mountain passes I ever met with, where the mules have to ascend and descend a kind of titanic stairs shaped out of a de livity that many do not dare cross it other. wise than on foot; but we were far too lazy to follow their prudent example. At mid-day we discovered the small and romantic valley of Turialva; the baze of noon danced around the landscape, and gave it the rich tint of southern climates, as we viewed it, from the hight where we stood, away helew us in the distance; it was truly beautiful. I had fancied that Turialva was quite a large settlement, and was surprised to find that it con-tained only one house and a few huts. After following for a short space the border of the Turialva River, we re-entered the forest, through which a clearing has been cut of some ten yards in breadth and over which the tangled roots and stumps of trees half-hidden in the mud ren ter the traveler's

anfety a question of chance and of good luck.

It was late in the day as we descended the mountain, at the foot of which flows the rapid waters of the Reventazon, and as we discovered the bridge my companion exclaimed that it was It certainly appeared so, for there was a depression of nearly three feet in the center. We und a man at the entrance of the bridge, who mount and pass one at a time, lest our combined weight should cause it to fall. The bridge was constructed of five trees lain across the river, resting either end on huge rocks heaped on each bank by the hand of nature, and forming the abutnerts of the bridge; thirty feet below the waters rushed with violence at the rate of 20 miles per hour. I measured with a glance the length of the

bridge: it must have been upward of seventy yards (it was seventy-three as I was informed by the old Baron Bulow, the director of the colony) and it was not without some anxiety that each in turn passed over it at a slow pace, the rotten beams bending and vibrating beneath our weight

at every step we took.

The Baron was in the midst of his workmen.
He appeared very happy to see us and welcomed us to his rustic retreat. His house was nearly finished, and has been built on the plan of a Swiss cottage on the brow of a nill in full view of the cottage on the brow of a first working of Turialva, which shows its mighty head far above the intervening mountales: in whichever direction you look from the balcoay of his house the primaval forest meets the eye. The whole country around is a succession of hills and valleys of great fertility. About fifty or sixty acres have been cleared in the vicinity of the house, but the colony as yet exists only in the salguine imagination of its projector, who unfortunately for the success of his undertaking, wastes his energies and money which would be better employed on the colony, in searching the track of the read the native company of Cartago undertook to open. The site of this future colony is lower than the level of the central valleys; it enjoys therefore a warmer and pleasanter climate. We remained two days with the worthy Baron and listened attentively to the endless explanations he volcano of Turialva, which shows its mighty head istened attentively to the endless explanations he chose to give us, as he pointed from the open gal-lery of his cottage to the thickly wooded valley of Tuls, where in course of time he hopes to see thriving villages and highly cultivated fields in lieu of the trackless forest which now clothes

lieu of the trackless forest which now clothes the surrounding country.

The valley of Cartago, through the whole length of which we passed on our way to the Reventazon, is much smaller than the valley of San José. It contains only one town, the old capital of the country, Cartago, and numerous Indian vil ages dispersed on the banks of the streams or placed midway up the mountains. The Reventazon, which we had just been visiting, is formed by the junction of three torrents: the Aguaformed by the junction of three terrents: the Agua-Caliente, (so named from the thermal sulphurous springs which are found on its bank at a short distance from Cartago,) the Navarro, whose whole course lies between the ridges of the Cor-dillera, south of the former capital of Costa Rica, and another, the name of which has escaped my

memory.

The volcano of Cartago and its north-western prolongation, the chains of Barba and the Aguacate, are the backbone of the Cordillera in this part of the Isthmus, the waters of the valley of part of the Isthmus, the waters of the valley of San José flowing into the Pacific, while those of Cartago empty themselves into the Atlantic. The whole of the immense territory of Costa Rica, with the exception of the upper valleys I have mentioned, is an impervious forest, known only to the beasts of prey which rove through its sunless depths, and to a few independent Indian tribes; but this forest covers riches which will be found, when the natural resources of the country shall but this forest covers riches which will be found, when the natural resources of the country shall have been developed by a large immigration of a stronger race of men, to be inexhaustible. The soil is of a marvelous fertility, and within its bosom contains some of the richest mines. But the immigrants must remember that if this fertility is an earnest of the wealth they may attain, it is also one of the great obstacles against which they will have to contend, for it is produced by the extreme dampness of the air and by the continuous rains which last seven months in the settled parts of the country, and may be said to last the whole of the year in the districts they would have to redeem from the wilderness. The natives estimate the cost of clearing and preparing the soil of a mantans of hand (about two acres) at \$20; but I have no doubt that an American backwoodsman would do it for one-half that amount. In the upper valleys the value of land varies greatly, according to the locality: thus, varies greatly, according to the locality: thus, near San Jose, land is bought and sold at from \$150 to \$150 the manzana—if in cultivation of coffee, for instance, each tree is reckoned apart from the price of the soil—the old tree, half a real, from the price of the soil—the old tree, half a real, (3cents,) and the young tree just beginning to bear, one real and a half, (9. cents)—while at eight or ten miles in a direction west of Barba, a manzana of land is not worth more than \$18. In the forest the basis of the price of Government lands—that at which they are put up at auction—is \$64 the cabelleria, a measurement which contains 120 acres. In the most favored districts, i. e., near the settlement of San Ramon, the Hovernment the settlement of San Ramon, the Government asks, however, a higher price.

The climate of the valleys of the San Jose and Cartago, and other smaller ones which occupy the table lands of the Cordillera, is, for a tropical table lands of the Cordillera, is, for a tropical country, quite healthy; and the only serious disease the inhabitants complain of is dyspepsia. I should think also that cutaneous diseases would be quickly developed there in persons thus predisposed. There are also some cases of leprosy, a tendency to dropsy, and some women affected with wens. As for the seaboard, whether on the Atlantic or Pacific, it is a mere question of more or less unhealthiness—the Pacific side being the less fatal of the two—though Punta Arenas, the seaport of Costa Ries, on the Gulf of Nicoya, which is said by Mr. Molina, in his sketch of the country, to be healthy, is decidedly the reverse, and subject to inroads of yellow fever, and even of black vomit, as I witnessed during my stay in the country. during my stay in the country.

To the stranger residing at San José, the rainy season is an absolute nuisance. The roads which he is therefore debarred from taking any foot exercise. It generally rains every afternoon, the mornings alone being fine. Between 12 and 2, during this portion of the year, heavy opaque va-pors curl over the summits of the Cordillera, (which surround the valley,) and rest entangled (which surround the valley,) and rest entangled among the tops of the dense forest which clothes the hights. Loud claps of thunder echo from mountain to mountain, but for a short time the storm lingers. As the clouds accumulate they creep along the decilvity or move between the outstanding spurs of the main chain; here they are luminous from the rays of the sun, while further, under the shadow of the mountains, they remain dark and threatening; their masses, slowthe declivity or move between remain dark and threatening; their masses, sow-ly or rapidly moving, according to the direction and strength of the winds which blow through the gorgez, mingle in strange contrast. As the storm increases, the vapors sweep down the mountain ridges into the valley, and suddenly the whole surrounding country is lost to your view. Sometimes this thick and stormy weather lasts two and three weeks, with only a short and occasional lull. This the natives call a "temporal;" fortunately, the "temporal" is not of frequent occurrence. I did not witness one during the rainy season I passed in Costa Rica.

ROW AMONG THE GERMAN CATHOLICS

From The Utica Gazette, Nov. 15.

The congregation of the German Catholic Church in West Utica again signalized itself yesterday by another excited scene of disorder, tumult and assault. The church edifice was descerated, we regret to say, by nothing less than a vulgar and disgraceful row.

Statements of the affair vary but slightly, and we resume we are able to give a correct version of it

Statements of the affair vary but slightly, and we presume we are able to give a correct version of it from answers to the inquiries we have made. It seems to have grown out of the old matter—the former troubles in that church. It is known to our resders that a litigation has been for some months pending concerning a flag or banner.

We understand that the suit was decided last week, unfavorably to the priest, Justus Arnold, and his adherents, and forthermore that the parade of the St. Joseph's Society, on Friday, was in triumph over their success. On that occasion they have the hanner about which the contention has been rife, marching past the house of the priest, whose indignation was annessured.

Yesterday morning, he appeared before his congre gation about the hour for the morning exercises to begin, and told the assemblage that there were thieves and lears in the house, and that he could not conscientiously proceed with the services until they He then withdrew: whereupon there began a gen-

He then withdrew: whereupon there began a general fight, the priest's friends starting to flog and east out the offending disciples of St. Joseph, and the list-ter naturally defending themselves, and, as nearly as possible, patting back blow for blow. Not only the men manuled each other, but some of the women inhibed the spirit of the scene and "went in" too.

It is said that one female attempted to stab a man with a pair of scirsors, failing to do which she planted a blow from a violently-propelled foot upon a vital part of an excited flertnan's person. Finally, brick-

bats and stones put a more desperate appearance upon the matter.

The combatants were parted at last, however, some of them the worse, by a black eye, a swollen probactic, an earged cheek, or an aching law for the morning's visit to the house of worship! The police took charge of several, and furnished them quarters at the watch house.

watch-house.

Ansel Heffner, John M. Hess, John Schneider, and
Mrs. P. Durk were brought up before Justice Jones
this moreing, and gave ball for their appearance at
the next term of the Recorder's Court.

The excitement among our German population is considerable. The vicinity of Justice Jone's office has this morning been througed with parties to the af-fair, spectators, &c.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS

WEBSTVE AND HIS MASTER-PIECES. By the Rev. B. F. TEFFY, O.D. LL.D. Tvols., 12mo. Annua and Baffalo. Mulitan.
The good effect of these volumes is greatly impaired.

by the strain of exaggerated enlogy which pervades their composition. In the view of the writer, Mr. Webster combined in his own character all the qualities of human greatness. His portrait is drawn in colors of intolerable splendor. The glorious company of virtues which go to make up consummate mani-ness are brought for ward in such glaring prominence as to destroy all true biographical perspective. Accord ing to the author, Mr. Webster was not only great, but grandiose-not only a man towering preeminent above his fellows, but a very Titan of the Titans, "He his fellows, but a very litan of the litans. "He career is a science—the chief of all the science—the science of human life." "In his life, the age was self-comprehended." The profession of the law has occasionally had "a Hamilton, a Pinckney, a Clay, a Story to redeem it from utter insignificance but in the hands of Daniel Webster it was in fact sublime." His speech against Mr. Hayne made known "the full strength, the vast sweep, the unrivaled and resistless might of his massive, energetic and imperial mind." The day of its delivery will "scarcely find a parallel for a hundred generations." "From the conclusion of that day, the world has been able to un-derstand, how much of every possible endowment, how much of every manner and measure of a tainment, how much of every element that can enter into the mental and moral constitution of a man is comprehended in the name, often used, but seldom fathe of Daniel Webster. ' Even the last will and testament of Mr. Webster comes in for a share of the extravagant eulogium with which the biography overflows. gan culogrum with which the diagraphy overnews.

'It is without a precedent—it is so perfectly original, and yet so beautifully adapted to his case, that it must ever be admired as a model of its kind." Daniel Webster's personal beauty elicits some of Mr. Teff's most sonorous sentences. "It was the beauty that lie embodied in sublimity. It was the beauty of the ocean, when lying motionless, and clear, and deep, beneath the spectator's glance. It was the beauty of the overhanging sky, broad and boundless, which, serene and quiet as it may be today, carries within itrell a vas ness of power, that, to morrow, may shake heaven and cause the earth to tremble to its poles." One more specimen of the worthy biographer's grandiloquence will suffice. It is from a passage showing what sort of a poet Mr. Webster would have been, if his mind had taken that direction. "He might have been a poet, and his poetry would have been, not the eloquent volubility of Homer, nor the placid stateliness of Virgil, nor the minute philosophism of Lucretius, nor the refined sentimentalism of Petrarch, nor the cold magniloquence of Corneille, nor the sensuous warmth of Schiller, nor the feminine delicary of Addison, nor the verbal opulence of Thompson nor the shorn and shaven evenness and balanced accuracy of Pope, but something entirely his own. It seems most probable that he would have combined the dramatic power of Shakspere with the high sublimity of Dante, or of Milton. He was the only man of this century, or of the preceding centuries, that could have composed Hamlet, the Inferno, or Paradise

The second volume of the work consists of seletions from Mr. Webster's principal speeches, including "his master-piece in each department of the great field of intellectual action which he occupied in

APPENDIXES AND NOTES TO MARX'S THEORY OF MUSICAL COMPOSITION By E. GIRAC, of the Conservatory of Paris. New York, Mason & Brothers. pp. 185.

The object of this work is set forth in the following

The object of this work is set forth in the following extract from the preface:

My object in writing the following Appendixes have been to condense and abridge matters which, in the author, are too prolix, and mingled with secondary considerations of the subject, which oftentians obscure the practical rules. Is instruction books, precepts ought to be unfolded with as much brevity as possible; definitions be clear and comprehensive; the developments satisfy confined to points immediately connected with the rules or definitions. It is quite a different thing to write for learners, or learned. The latter will, no doubt, be satisfied with philosophical views, with reasonings and arguments skillfully linked one to another; they will follow, with interest, thoughts developed with a wondorful abundance of expressions, and sometimes with brilliant figures of speech. This does very well with readers conversant with the subject. But the former will, after all, derive but little benefit from those evidences of learning, from that fecundity of thought and richness of expression paraded by the writer. The practical maning, they have to practice, that you have to laying down a code of precepts must say to the papil, "this you have to practice, that you have to "avoid." He must still do better, he must show the pupil how to observe this and how to avoid that by numerous examples subjoined to every procept. Susced to do Cherubini, perhaps the greatest theorist who ever existed: so did Reicha, the most practical man who was ever seated on the professors pulpit. So did the early German theorists, such as Fuchs, Marpurg, Albrechtberger, and the Italian paire Mactini, and many others, of whom it would be too long to give here the names. Nothing is more apt to give an idea of the soundness of judgment of Heethoven then the conciseness with which he has developed the rules of Counterpoint and Fugue in his musical studies. The paucity of precepts contrasts wonderstudies. The paucity of precepts contrasts wonder-fully with the number of examples. In this, we think he was influenced by his master, Albrechi-

These sew lines serve to show in what spirit the Appendixes have been written. I have given compressed and short rules, but supported and illustrated by numerous exercises, intended both to put the rules in practice, and to serve the student as models of work for himself.

This treatise, however, may be advantageously used by itself, as its rules are clearly set forth. Teachers who have very clever pupils in the practice of music, will do well to avail themselves of M. Girac's instruction in the theory of music. To minds of a certain order, there are certain rules of harmony, growing out of experience and taste simply, which can be conveyed. To master those requi study and a teacher, and the latter will be found in M. Girac. But we have discovered nothing in any works of the theory of music to lessen a belief in the superiority of Reicha's above all others-but of that there is no English text. Marx's, bowever, is translated, and with Girac's ad lendum is quite inexpen-Once entered upon, the study of mesical sive. position will be found to possess all the deepest calulations due to Mathematics, combined with the sensuous beauty of a lyrical art. It has, however, no place in this country: our colleges, called classic, have no idea of the existence of such a thing.

JAIL JOURNAL: On, FIVE YEARS IN BRITISH PRIMER

The unique experience of the author as a political prisoner is detailed at length in this volume, from his arrest at Dublin in 1848, to his escape from Australia in 1853. His residence at Bermuda, at the Captal Good Hope, and at Van Dieman's Land, is vividy portrayed, showing the manly courage with which he endured the combined horrors of protracted contivity and physical suffering. The record of in studies during that period, presents a carious illustraintensity given to thought by the absence of ordinary sources of excitement. The narrative is filled side passages of impassioned eloquence, called forth by the indignation of a sensitive and erratic spirit, cosscious of enduring great wrong from unworthy hank As a remarkable specimen of autobiography, the volume will be widely read.